



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Poverty," "Where the School Law Failed," "Wage-Earning and New Relations at Home," "The Will to Play," "The Breakdown of Family Protection," and "The Italian Girl." There are two appendices on "The Economic Condition of the Families" and on "School Attendance Data." And so the volume of evidence swells, showing the cost of public and municipal neglect in child-misery and lost youth. Surely sooner or later the community will be aroused to its own concern for safeguarding the youth, whether boys or girls, in city homes and in city streets.

Mental and Physical Measurements of Working Children. By HELEN THOMPSON WOOLLEY and CHARLOTTE RUST FISCHER. Psychological Monographs, etc., XVIII, No. 1.

In this study from the laboratory of the Vocation Bureau of Cincinnati is published the first results of a study now in progress since 1910, of which, since 1911, Mrs. Woolley has been in charge. The investigation has for its purpose the collection of facts with reference to the comparative effect of working life and of school attendance upon children fourteen and fifteen years old. The undertaking is of course a very difficult one, possible only under such conditions as are fixed by the Ohio Child Labor Law of 1910, and valuable, too, only when conducted under such conditions of scholarly preparation, scientific equipment, and open-mindedness as characterize Mrs. Woolley's work.

The first instalment gives the results of tests invented and applied to 800 boys and girls when they left school at fourteen and to 679 of them later when they had been at work about a year.

The description of the tests and of the results of their application to these children has great significance for all interested in obtaining the best opportunities for normal children; while the discussion of the possible development along the same lines, of tests which may supplement the Binet-Simon tests and give a sound basis for measuring persons over ten years of age, gives hope of wiser judgment in the case of adolescent and adult subnormal persons than are now issuing from psychopathic clinics and bureaus of psychopathic research.

S. P. BRECKINRIDGE

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Psychology of High School Subjects. By CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD. New York: Ginn & Co., 1915. Pp. 514. \$1.50.

It starts right. It begins with a survey of the teacher's problem. It limits its service to the special workers who most need light: the trainers of adolescent youth. It recognizes the practical fact that we are more narrowly governed by fashion as to what we in the high school shall teach than we are as to what we shall wear. A high-school man can individually indulge in a soft